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| 09/821,079 | 03/29/2001 | Messaoud Benantar | AUS920010064US1 | 5333 |

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| EXAMINER | |
|---|---|
| BROWN, CHRISTOPHER J | |
| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| 2134 | |

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 09/821,079 | BENANTAR, MESSAOUD | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Christopher J. Brown | 2134 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 February 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-7,14-20 and 25-31* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *8-13,21-24 and 32-35* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-7, 14-20, 25-31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Election/Restrictions*

Applicant's election without traverse of claims 1-7, 14-20, and 25-31 in the reply filed on 2/28/07 is acknowledged.

### *Response to Arguments*

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-35 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection in view of Anton Jr. 7,185,360 and Wood US 6,892,307.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claim 1, and 3-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anton Jr. US 7,185,360 in view of Wood US 6,892,307**

As per claim 1, Anton Jr. teaches a method for an authentication process within a distributed data processing system (internet) (Col 4 lines 23-26), the method comprising: receiving an authentication information from a client at a host (authentication web server) (Col 9 lines 62-66) Anton Jr. teaches forwarding the authentication data to a controlled

resource (gateway server) (Col 9 line 65- Col 10 line 3). Anton Jr. does not teach a certificate or encryption.

Wood teaches a method for an authentication process within a distributed data processing system, the method comprising: receiving an attribute certificate (credentials structure) (Col 18 lines 34-35) from a client (browser client) (Col 18 line 38) at a host (authentication service) (Col 18 line 50) within the distributed data processing system (enterprise system) (Col 7 lines 34-36); extracting encrypted authentication data from the attribute certificate (decrypting) (Col 18 lines 54-55), wherein the encrypted authentication data was generated by encrypting authentication data with a public key associated with the host (encrypted with public key of authentication service) (Col 18 lines 49-51); decrypting the encrypted authentication data to regenerate the authentication data using a private key associated with the host (decrypting with using authentication service private key) (Col 18 lines 54-55). Wood fails to teach forwarding the authentication data to a controlled resource.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the encryption of Wood with the System of Anton because it would enhance security and the inventions are of analogous arts.

As per claim 3, Woods teaches the authentication data comprises a user identity and a password (username password pair)(Claim 27).

As per claim 4, Anton Jr. teaches authenticating the client for access to the controlled resource based on the authentication data (sends unblock message), (Col 10 lines 36-38).

As per claim 5, Woods teaches that the certificate (credential structure) (Col 18 line 35) contains multiple sets of authentication data (at least 2) (claim 27) for multiple hosts (plural information resources) (claim 24), the method further comprising: parsing the authentication data to retrieve a specific set of authentication data for the host (obtaining the credential) (claim 24).

As per claim 6 Woods teaches that the authentication data (credential structure) (Col 18 line 35) contains multiple sets of authentication parameters (at least 2) (claim 27) for multiple controlled resources (plural information resources) (claim 24), the method further comprising: parsing the authentication data to retrieve a specific set of authentication data for the controlled resource (obtaining the credential) (claim 24).

**Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anton Jr. US 7,185,360 in view of Wood US 6,892,307 in view of Olden US 6,460,141**

As per claim 2 the previous Anton Jr.-Wood combination does not teach legacy applications.

Olden teaches the controlled resource is a legacy application (legacy application) (Col 25 lines 20-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the legacy application of Olden with the system of Anton Jr.-Wood because it maintains backwards compatibility and they are of analogous arts.

**Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anton Jr. US 7,185,360 in view of Wood US 6,892,307 in view of Butt US 6,754,829**

As per claim 7 the previous Anton Jr.- Wood combination does not teach the X.509 standard. Butt teaches certificates are formatted according to an X.509 standard (X.509) (Col 4 lines 56-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the X.509 standard because it is well known and operating system independent (Col 4 lines 60-65).

**Claim 14, and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anton Jr. US 7,185,360 in view of Wood US 6,892,307**

As per claim 14, Anton Jr. teaches an apparatus for an authentication process within a distributed data processing system (internet) (Col 4 lines 23-26), the method comprising: receiving an authentication information from a client at a host (authentication web server) (Col 9 lines 62-66) Anton Jr. teaches forwarding the authentication data to a controlled resource (gateway server) (Col 9 line 65- Col 10 line 3). Anton Jr. does not teach a certificate or encryption.

Wood teaches a method for an authentication process within a distributed data processing system, the method comprising: receiving an attribute certificate (credentials structure) (Col 18 lines 34-35) from a client (browser client) (Col 18 line 38) at a host (authentication service) (Col 18 line 50) within the distributed data processing system

(enterprise system) (Col 7 lines 34-36); extracting encrypted authentication data from the attribute certificate (decrypting) (Col 18 lines 54-55), wherein the encrypted authentication data was generated by encrypting authentication data with a public key associated with the host (encrypted with public key of authentication service) (Col 18 lines 49-51); decrypting the encrypted authentication data to regenerate the authentication data using a private key associated with the host (decrypting with using authentication service private key) (Col 18 lines 54-55). Wood fails to teach forwarding the authentication data to a controlled resource.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the encryption of Wood with the System of Anton because it would enhance security and the inventions are of analogous arts.

As per claim 16, Woods teaches the authentication data comprises a user identity and a password (username password pair)(Claim 27).

As per claim 17, Anton Jr. teaches authenticating the client for access to the controlled resource based on the authentication data (sends unblock message), (Col 10 lines 36-38).

As per claim 18, Woods teaches that the certificate (credential structure) (Col 18 line 35) contains multiple sets of authentication data (at least 2) (claim 27) for multiple hosts (plural information resources) (claim 24), the method further comprising: parsing the authentication data to retrieve a specific set of authentication data for the host (obtaining the credential) (claim 24).

As per claim 19 Woods teaches that the authentication data (credential structure) (Col 18 line 35) contains multiple sets of authentication parameters (at least 2) (claim 27) for multiple controlled resources (plural information resources) (claim 24), the method further comprising: parsing the authentication data to retrieve a specific set of authentication data for the controlled resource (obtaining the credential) (claim 24).

**Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anton Jr. US 7,185,360 in view of Wood US 6,892,307 in view of Olden US 6,460,141**

As per claim 15 the previous Anton Jr.-Wood combination does not teach legacy applications.

Olden teaches the controlled resource is a legacy application (legacy application) (Col 25 lines 20-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the legacy application of Olden with the system of Anton Jr.-Wood because it maintains backwards compatibility and they are of analogous arts.

**Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anton Jr. US 7,185,360 in view of Wood US 6,892,307 in view of Butt US 6,754,829**

As per claim 20 the previous Anton Jr.- Wood combination does not teach the X.509 standard. Butt teaches certificates are formatted according to an X.509 standard (X.509) (Col 4 lines 56-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the X.509 standard because it is well known and operating system independent (Col 4 lines 60-65).

**Claim 25, and 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anton Jr. US 7,185,360 in view of Wood US 6,892,307**

As per claim 25, Anton Jr. teaches computer program product for an authentication process within a distributed data processing system (internet) (Col 4 lines 23-26), the method comprising: receiving an authentication information from a client at a host (authentication web server) (Col 9 lines 62-66) Anton Jr. teaches forwarding the authentication data to a controlled resource (gateway server) (Col 9 line 65- Col 10 line 3). Anton Jr. does not teach a certificate or encryption.

Wood teaches a method for an authentication process within a distributed data processing system, the method comprising: receiving an attribute certificate (credentials structure) (Col 18 lines 34-35) from a client (browser client) (Col 18 line 38) at a host (authentication service) (Col 18 line 50) within the distributed data processing system (enterprise system) (Col 7 lines 34-36); extracting encrypted authentication data from the attribute certificate (decrypting) (Col 18 lines 54-55), wherein the encrypted authentication data was generated by encrypting authentication data with a public key associated with the host (encrypted with public key of authentication service) (Col 18 lines 49-51); decrypting the encrypted authentication data to regenerate the authentication

data using a private key associated with the host (decrypting with using authentication service private key) (Col 18 lines 54-55). Wood fails to teach forwarding the authentication data to a controlled resource.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the encryption of Wood with the System of Anton because it would enhance security and the inventions are of analogous arts.

As per claim 27, Woods teaches the authentication data comprises a user identity and a password (username password pair)(Claim 27).

As per claim 28, Anton Jr. teaches authenticating the client for access to the controlled resource based on the authentication data (sends unblock message), (Col 10 lines 36-38).

As per claim 29, Woods teaches that the certificate (credential structure) (Col 18 line 35) contains multiple sets of authentication data (at least 2) (claim 27) for multiple hosts (plural information resources) (claim 24), the method further comprising: parsing the authentication data to retrieve a specific set of authentication data for the host (obtaining the credential) (claim 24).

As per claim 30 Woods teaches that the authentication data (credential structure) (Col 18 line 35) contains multiple sets of authentication parameters (at least 2) (claim 27) for multiple controlled resources (plural information resources) (claim 24), the method further comprising: parsing the authentication data to retrieve a specific set of authentication data for the controlled resource (obtaining the credential) (claim 24).

**Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anton Jr. US 7,185,360 in view of Wood US 6,892,307 in view of Olden US 6,460,141**

As per claim 26 the previous Anton Jr.-Wood combination does not teach legacy applications.

Olden teaches the controlled resource is a legacy application (legacy application) (Col 25 lines 20-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the legacy application of Olden with the system of Anton Jr.-Wood because it maintains backwards compatibility and they are of analogous arts.

**Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anton Jr. US 7,185,360 in view of Wood US 6,892,307 in view of Butt US 6,754,829**

As per claim 31 the previous Anton Jr.- Wood combination does not teach the X.509 standard. Butt teaches certificates are formatted according to an X.509 standard (X.509) (Col 4 lines 56-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the X.509 standard because it is well known and operating system independent (Col 4 lines 60-65).

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher J. Brown whose telephone number is (571)272-3833. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kambiz Zand can be reached on (571)272-3811. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Christopher J. Brown 5/13/07